Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866. NUMBER 144.

FROM EUROPE.

Last Evening's Despatches by the Atlantic Cable.

Victor Emanuel to Enter Venice on the 17th of November.

Recognition of the Hospodar by the Sultan of Turkey.

Prussia and Sweden to Attempt the Absorption of Denmark.

CONDITION OF THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE CONSIDERED HOPELESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Pardons Trenholm, the ex-Rebel Secretary of the Treasury.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Republicans Carry the State by Increased Majorities.

THE BALTIMORE IMBROGLIO.

Investigation of the Charges Against the Police Commissioners.

Removal of the Commissioners a Foregone Conclusion.

THE FENIAN TRIALS AT TORONTO.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF REV. JOHN McMAHON.

The Execution Ordered for December 13th.

Important Letter on the Mexican Question from Gen. Sheridan.

The Pacific Railroad Excursionists Homeward Bound.

FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor of Austria Visits Prussia—The Emperor Summoned to Meaux—Prussia Entry into Venice on the 17th of November—Recognition of the Hospodar by the Sultan—Prussia and Sweden Attempt the Absorption of Denmark—Condition of the Empress Charlotte Considered Hopeless—Prussia now on her way to Mexico.

LONDON, Friday, October 26.—The steamship City of New York from New York, October 20, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, October 26.—The steamship City of New York from New York, October 20, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, October 26.—The steamship Etna from New York, October 20, arrived here to-day, en route to Boston.

PARIS, October 25.—The Emperor of Austria has arrived at Meaux, and met with a highly favorable reception from the people on his way.

PARIS, October 25.—King Victor Emanuel has issued an Ordinance ceding Venice to the city of Venice on the 7th of November.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—The Sultan has formally recognized the Hospodar, and given him the investiture.

BERLIN, October 25.—Report current here to-day that the Tycoon of Japan is dead.

LONDON, Friday, October 26.—Up to the arrival of the steamship Persia, from New York, reports that the ship Saginaw, Bolcklow, from Liverpool for Panama, was burned at sea.

PARIS, October 25.—Despatches from Rome, via Florence, say that the Pope is greatly troubled in regard to the condition of the Lyons and Rome Railroad, which was recently declared bankrupt.

LONDON, October 26.—The London *Globe* treats editorial article, alludes to the designed intention of the courts of Prussia and Sweden to absorb Denmark.

PARIS, October 25.—In addition to the Empress Charlotte is described as being hopeless.

The Grand Medallion still probably remains in the American Grounds, which was recently transported from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

It is said that twenty-six steamers will leave for France in November or being made the entire French fleet now to that country.

Latest English Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—Cotton quoted at 90d for middling uplands. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Receipts 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Cotton—The market is steady. Sales for the week 70,000 bales, including 40,000 to speculators and exporters. Receipts 70,000 bales.

Corn—The market is steady. Sales for the week 70,000 bales, including 40,000 to speculators and exporters. Receipts 70,000 bales.

Provisions—Beef, Pork and Bacon unchanged. Lard advanced 2s to 3s.

LONDON, October 26.—Consols for money closed at 90¼@90¾; Illinois Central Shares, 71¾; Five-Twenties, 69.

By Late European Mails—Serious Disease Among Cattle.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The *Herald's* Berlin correspondent, under date of 13th, says, Bismarck's health is very feeble. He has been ordered to Carlsbad. The rumor was taken of the circumstance by Saxony and its press has been very severe on Count Bismarck. The Prussian Government has had been rejected by the Chambers of the Netherlands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 26.

STATUS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has published an abstract of the condition of the National Banks on the first of October. The 5 per cents for the quarter ending on that date is set down at over thirty-two and a half millions of dollars.

CURRENCY.

The receipts of customs from the 25th to the 26th were as follows: New York, $1,400,000; Boston, $600,000; Philadelphia, $170,000; Baltimore, $125,000. The receipts at New Orleans for the preceding week were $700,000.

CURRENCY REDEMPTION.

Secretary McCulloch, for the reception of the notes used in the Treasury of Virginia, was inaugurated at Washington to-day. The notes received and over with which the inhabitants of the at the Treasury receive the occasion. The contents of General Ashby were brought and placed in the new currency. Ready and fast coming in from all parts. Nearly three thousand rebels are arrested there. All efforts in the name of the Confederacy, so far, being lost, saying that it was only to be used in the event of the Confederacy being successful. The money was received with great enthusiasm. When the notes of the State of Virginia were received by the Secretary of the Treasury, he said that he was glad to receive the money, and that he acted in the capacity of chaplain, and that he felt he had performed a duty.

JOHN BOY, examined, stated that he was at Fort Smith on the 21st inst. and saw prisoner at the bar with the Fenians; he was dressed in his uniform; he was a captain; he was there about a couple of hours; before going on the march they all their valuables; he (witness) understood that they were going to take up their line of march for the boys they want them, as we don't know where they are going to; that is all I know.

Several other witnesses were examined, all testifying to the same effect. The prisoner was then sworn in his own behalf. He said that he was a native of Ireland; was a Roman Catholic priest; was brought to this country when a child; was educated in the Catholic faith; was ordained a priest in 1858; was appointed by Archbishop Hughes, of New York, to the Parish of Fort Erie, and identified the prisoner at the bar.

For the defence no witnesses were called. Mr. R. C. Cameron then addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner, reviewing the law and evidence. The defence he set up was that the prisoner, being a Catholic Priest, was bound by force and duress to the Fenians to go to Fort Erie to administer the sacrament to the dying, and that he was only at Fenian Catholic Priest was to go and attend to the dying, and that at the time of the raid he was on his way to Hamilton to receive a legacy, and in no way connected with the Fenian organization.

Mr. J. H. Cameron replied for the Crown in a long address, arguing that the fact of the prisoner's having in any way aided or countenanced the Fenians in the raid was very bitter, and that efforts were being made to arrest the very men who were inspiring it.

NAVAL ITEM.

Commander George, of the United States steamer Winooski, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Fort West, October 20th, the arrival at that point a day or two previous. The Winooski would sail the next day for the Bahama Islands, to render what assistance was possible to the American vessels on shore about the Florida Reefs, having no English vessels to assist them. The Tahoma arrived at Key West on the 16th, and brought information of the terrible hurricane.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed the following named postmasters: Jabez Johnson, Springfield, Ohio; J. P. Sanders, Coloraldo, California; George E. Hall, St. Joseph, Missouri; E. A. Jones, Richmond, Indiana.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment is known to be unanimously in favor of an entire reorganization of the civil service of the Government, and a letter from one of its members says they will recommend a system based on competitive examinations for all applicants for positions. Things are not yet decided whether to limit offices to fixed terms of years or to good behavior.

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN CANADA.

Conviction and Sentence of Rev. John McMahon, a Clergyman in the Fenian Expedition—Trial of Lamadee Postponed Until November 2d.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TORONTO, C. W., October 26.

The court met again to-day, Mr. Justice Wilson presiding.

Rev. David Saunders was first placed in the dock. He professes to be a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, is apparently about forty years of age, and was dressed in a clerical suit of black, with white neckties.

Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Queen's Counsel, and R. A. Harrison represented the Crown. Kennett McKenzie, Queen's Counsel, appeared for the American Government, and H. C. Cameron defended the prisoner.

Counsel for the prisoner asked for a postponement of the trial, as his material witnesses for the defence, Rev. Father Quinn, of Syracuse, New York, and Bishop Cox, of Buffalo—were unable to be present. He expected, however, to have them present on Monday next. The application was granted, and the trial postponed until Saturday, the third of November.

John S. Mahon, Roman Catholic priest, was then brought in and took his place in the dock. He was also dressed in a clerical suit of black, and wore a white stock, similar to that worn by the clergy of the Church of England. The prisoner was sworn, Mr. Harrison, on behalf of the Crown, stated that the charge against the prisoner was under which the prisoner was arraigned contained three counts, the first charging him with levying war against the Queen, the second with conspiring with divers other persons, Irishmen and citizens of the United States, to levy war, and the third with having entered the Province and enlisted and drilled divers persons, with the intent that they should commit murder and robbery. He would not enter as being with such persons, having joined them in Canada. He would call evidence to show that the prisoner was among the Fenians, and that he acted in the capacity of chaplain, and that he fed the Fenians.

John Rae, examined, stated: I was at Fort Erie on the 2d and 3d of June; saw prisoner at the bar with the Fenians; he was dressed in his uniform; he was a captain; he was there about a couple of hours; before going on the march they all their valuables; he (witness) understood that they were going to take up their line of march for the boys they want them, as we don't know where they are going to; that is all I know.

Several other witnesses were examined, all testifying to the same effect. The prisoner was then sworn in his own behalf. He said that he was a native of Ireland; was a Roman Catholic priest; was brought to this country when a child; was educated in the Catholic faith; was ordained a priest in 1858; was appointed by Archbishop Hughes, of New York, to the Parish of Fort Erie, and identified the prisoner at the bar.

For the defence no witnesses were called. Mr. R. C. Cameron then addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner, reviewing the law and evidence. The defence he set up was that the prisoner, being a Catholic Priest was bound by force and duress to the Fenians to go to Fort Erie to administer the sacrament to the dying, and that as only a

THE CAMPAIGN IN DETAIL.

Meeting at Lancaster—A Joint Discussion Between Senator Sherman and Governor Foster.

Democratic Rally at Akron This Evening—Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Congressional Candidates to be Voted for November 4th, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cheap Cash Store.

Democratic Party Coming up on the Home Stretch.

THE STATE.

Democratic Meeting at Akron.

Democratic Rally at Lancaster.

Democratic Meeting at Cadiz.

Democratic Meeting at Cambridge.

Democratic Meeting at Zanesville.

Democratic Meeting at Newark.

Democratic Meeting at Mansfield.

Democratic Meeting at Fremont.

Democratic Meeting at Tiffin.

Democratic Meeting at Findlay.

Democratic Meeting at Bucyrus.

Democratic Meeting at Delaware.

Democratic Meeting at Marion.

Democratic Meeting at Upper Sandusky.

Democratic Meeting at Bellefontaine.

Democratic Meeting at Urbana.

Democratic Meeting at Springfield.

Democratic Meeting at Xenia.

Democratic Meeting at Dayton.

Democratic Meeting at Hamilton.

Democratic Meeting at Middletown.

Democratic Meeting at Lebanon.

Democratic Meeting at Wilmington.

Democratic Meeting at Batavia.

Democratic Meeting at Georgetown.

Democratic Meeting at Ripley.

Democratic Meeting at Portsmouth.

Democratic Meeting at Ironton.

Democratic Meeting at Gallipolis.

Democratic Meeting at Athens.

Democratic Meeting at Marietta.

Democratic Meeting at Cambridge.

Democratic Meeting at Zanesville.

Democratic Meeting at Newark.

Democratic Meeting at Mansfield.

Democratic Meeting at Fremont.

Democratic Meeting at Tiffin.

Democratic Meeting at Findlay.

Democratic Meeting at Bucyrus.

Democratic Meeting at Delaware.

Democratic Meeting at Marion.

Democratic Meeting at Upper Sandusky.

Democratic Meeting at Bellefontaine.

Democratic Meeting at Urbana.

Democratic Meeting at Springfield.

Democratic Meeting at Xenia.

Democratic Meeting at Dayton.

Democratic Meeting at Hamilton.

Democratic Meeting at Middletown.

Democratic Meeting at Lebanon.

Democratic Meeting at Wilmington.

Democratic Meeting at Batavia.

Democratic Meeting at Georgetown.

Democratic Meeting at Ripley.

Democratic Meeting at Portsmouth.

Democratic Meeting at Ironton.

Democratic Meeting at Gallipolis.

Democratic Meeting at Athens.

Democratic Meeting at Marietta.

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA.

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor warms, diffuses, and strengthens the whole body, their taste unpleasant, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu leaves are generally acknowledged, with a particular tendency to the URINARY ORGANS, producing the pure, and NEW ORGAN diuretic influence, exciting secretion, when all concomitant derangements cease.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

From a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in

Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 25 to 45, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females,

The EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, as in

Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration, or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys,

GRAVEL & DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbent into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calculous Deposition, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation,

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case in

DIABETES

In which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys, and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes,

Accompanied with the following Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror, or Dizziness, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS DIURETIC AND

BLOOD PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habitual Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., supporting the System in a healthy tone, by which it is enabled to throw off disorders, Poisons of any character, and in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash,

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S

Make sure of Genuine

Beware of Counterfeits.

HOUSE OF LAKE RUSSIA.

INDIANA ELECTION.

Official Returns.

The Vote for Secretary of State.

The following is the official vote for Secretary of State, at the election of 1868, and vote for Governor in 1866 for comparison:

Counties.	Morton.	Hendricks.	Morton.	Wright.
	1868.	1868.	1866.	1866.
Adams	2,111	1,740	1,997	1,744
Allen	6,048	5,182	5,480	4,911
Bartholomew	2,997	2,600	2,800	2,600
Benton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Blackford	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boone	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Brown	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Carroll	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cass	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Clark	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Clay	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Clinton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Crawford	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Daviess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dearborn	3,111	3,000	3,000	3,000
Decatur	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Delaware	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Dubois	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Elkhart	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fayette	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Floyd	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fountain	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Franklin	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fulton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Gibson	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Grant	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Greene	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Hamilton	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Hancock	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Harrison	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Hendricks	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Henry	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Howard	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Huntington	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jackson	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jasper	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jefferson	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jennings	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Johnson	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Knox	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kosciusko	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lagrange	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lake	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
La Porte	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lawrence	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Madison	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Marion	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Marshall	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Martin	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Miami	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Monroe	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Montgomery	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Morgan	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Newton	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Noble	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ohio	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Orange	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Owen	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Parke	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Perry	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pike	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Porter	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Posey	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pulaski	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Putnam	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Randolph	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ripley	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rush	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Scott	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Shelby	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Spencer	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Starke	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Steuben	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Sullivan	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Switzerland	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tippecanoe	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tipton	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Union	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Vanderburgh	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Vermillion	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Vigo	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Wabash	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Warren	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Warrick	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Washington	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Wayne	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Wells	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
White	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Whitley	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	150,000	131,921	149,513	136,...

Morton's majority 18,079; Twelve's majority 16,513.

[The returns for Washington and Lagrange have not yet been received at the office of Secretary of State.—The above are the published figures for those counties.]

THE VERMONT SENATORSHIP.

Hon. L. P. Poland, Hon. George F. Edmunds, and Hon. Justin S. Morrill Chosen.

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 21, 1868.

The Legislature to-day elected United States Senators to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Hons. Jacob Collamer and Solomon Foot, the former of which occurred in August, 1865, and the latter on March 4th, 1867; also a United States Senator for the full term from the 4th of March, 1869, to March 4th, 1875. Both Houses met in convention at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to fill the unexpired term of Senator Collamer, and Hon. George F. Edmunds was elected. Then to fill the unexpired term of Senator Foot, and Hon. Justin S. Morrill was elected. Then to fill the unexpired term of Senator Foot, and Hon. George F. Edmunds

Chicago Tribune.

THE CONVICTION OF LYNCH.

MISSING PAPER.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE CITY.

FROM ATLANTA, GA.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FROM MEMPHIS.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

FROM MADISON.

FROM NEW YORK.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TWO GRAND OPERA CONCERTS.

SPAULDING BROTHERS.

THE YANKEE ROBINSON AND NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

COLISEUM.

VARIETY THEATER.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

MARTINET'S CHRONOMETRIC

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AT AUCTION.

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

1,000 Army Coats at Auction

GILBERT & HARTSON.

AT AUCTION.

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION

Machinery.

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mill,

Personal.

Wants.

Lost and Found.

Real Estate County.

Business Chances.

Board Wanted.

Wants—Correspondence.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Houses.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

Boarding.

Situations Wanted—Female.

Situations Wanted—Male.

Agents Wanted.

Employment Agencies.

Wants—Miscellaneous.

For Sale.

Machinery.

Strayed and Stolen.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

OFFICE, 51 CLARK-ST.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1866.

THE CONVICTION OF LYNCH.

We publish this morning the report of the remarks of the Judge in passing sentence upon the Fenian Colonel Lynch, convicted of having been engaged in the raid upon Canada, last summer. Since that time, Father McMahon, a Catholic priest, has also been convicted and sentenced to be hung on the same day with Lynch.

The conviction of these men and their associates in prisoners, if the change of their punishment to something short of capital force, would do more to discredit the Fenian organization of Canada, than would the hanging of ten times that number. It would be impossible for such also to destroy the sympathy for the American people which was produced by the Canadian raids upon our border during the war. It would be the triumph of enemy without impairing the ends of justice. These men went as soldiers, not as pirates, and though the law makes no distinction under the circumstances, the world will not so regard it. Can Canada afford to incur the friendly advice of the world? Can she afford by a rigid execution of her law to the hatred of a race outnumbering her own population, and thousands of whom are under her own soil? Is it not wiser for Canada, her self being vindicated by the trial and conviction of these men, to place herself, in the position of winning the gratitude at least of the Irish and the applause of the American people?

NAPOLEON III.

The intelligence comes from Berlin that a despatch from our embassy in Paris had been received, announcing that there was no hope of the recovery of the Emperor Napoleon; that his death might be expected at any hour; and that his remains might be expected soon. This despatch may be "sensational" merely, or it may be true. The precarious condition of the Emperor's health during the last few months, and the consequent anxiety regarding the succession to the throne, have rendered the event foreshadowed in the despatch one that may be looked for at any time. It is difficult to speculate with any certainty upon the consequences of the death of Napoleon at the present time. During the fifteen years that he has held the reins of government, the world has known little of France, except in the diplomacy that were of imperial interest. There has been a literature, it is true, but not a free literature; for the Emperor has ruled the press with a rod of iron. Every criticism on the policy of the day has been suppressed with despotic promptitude, and even the most important events could not be published to the world without a coloring favorable to the Government. We are comparatively in the dark, therefore, as to what the public sentiment of France really is. There have been whisperings of revolution; and it is not forgotten that the Emperor's speech at Auxerre was exceedingly offensive to the intelligent and wealthy classes. But whether, under the seeming quiet of the last few months, there is a hatred of the imperial sway, and an opposition to the succession of the young Prince that would break out into open and armed revolt, in the event of Napoleon's death, it is quite impossible to say. France certainly does not desire the restoration of any of the dynasties whose scions may be watching an opportunity to mount the throne; and it is quite probable that the Iron France would be called on to decide, would not hitherto the succession of the young Prince, not yet in his teens, and the establishment of a Republic.

The French army is very powerful, and if united and controlled by a single will, the throne of France would be as absolutely at the disposal as the Roman people were at the command of the Prætorian guards, when they sold the high office at auction. It has been Napoleon's policy to cultivate the good will and devotion of his soldiery, and they have generally been wholly subordinated; but whether their fealty would extend to the son, is a question only can determine. The French army is so large that it is quite impossible to say what they would do under any circumstances, especially supposing a division of the forces upon the question of succession. It will be the time of the greatest but undying hatred the Irish people have of the English Government. Is it wise to create and foster such a feeling, when nothing is accomplished except the more hanging of two very unimportant persons?

The friends of these men and their associates in prisoners, if the change of their punishment to something short of capital force, would do more to discredit the Fenian organization of Canada, than would the hanging of ten times that number. It would be impossible for such also to destroy the sympathy for the American people which was produced by the Canadian raids upon our border during the war. It would be the triumph of enemy without impairing the ends of justice. These men went as soldiers, not as pirates, and though the law makes no distinction under the circumstances, the world will not so regard it. Can Canada afford to incur the friendly advice of the world? Can she afford by a rigid execution of her law to the hatred of a race outnumbering her own population, and thousands of whom are under her own soil? Is it not wiser for Canada, her self being vindicated by the trial and conviction of these men, to place herself, in the position of winning the gratitude at least of the Irish and the applause of the American people?

NAPOLEON III.

The intelligence comes from Berlin that a despatch from our embassy in Paris had been received, announcing that there was no hope of the recovery of the Emperor Napoleon; that his death might be expected at any hour; and that his remains might be expected soon. This despatch may be "sensational" merely, or it may be true. The precarious condition of the Emperor's health during the last few months, and the consequent anxiety regarding the succession to the throne, have rendered the event foreshadowed in the despatch one that may be looked for at any time. It is difficult to speculate with any certainty upon the consequences of the death of Napoleon at the present time. During the fifteen years that he has held the reins of government, the world has known little of France, except in the diplomacy that were of imperial interest. There has been a literature, it is true, but not a free literature; for the Emperor has ruled the press with a rod of iron. Every criticism on the policy of the day has been suppressed with despotic promptitude, and even the most important events could not be published to the world without a coloring favorable to the Government. We are comparatively in the dark, therefore, as to what the public sentiment of France really is. There have been whisperings of revolution; and it is not forgotten that the Emperor's speech at Auxerre was exceedingly offensive to the intelligent and wealthy classes. But whether, under the seeming quiet of the last few months, there is a hatred of the imperial sway, and an opposition to the succession of the young Prince that would break out into open and armed revolt, in the event of Napoleon's death, it is quite impossible to say. France certainly does not desire the restoration of any of the dynasties whose scions may be watching an opportunity to mount the throne; and it is quite probable that the Iron France would be called on to decide, would not hitherto the succession of the young Prince, not yet in his teens, and the establishment of a Republic.

The French army is very powerful, and if united and controlled by a single will, the throne of France would be as absolutely at the disposal as the Roman people were at the command of the Prætorian guards, when they sold the high office at auction. It has been Napoleon's policy to cultivate the good will and devotion of his soldiery, and they have generally been wholly subordinated; but whether their fealty would extend to the son, is a question only can determine. The French army is so large that it is quite impossible to say what they would do under any circumstances, especially supposing a division of the forces upon the question of succession. It will be the time of the greatest but undying hatred the Irish people have of the English Government. Is it wise to create and foster such a feeling, when nothing is accomplished except the more hanging of two very unimportant persons?

The friends of these men and their associates in prisoners, if the change of their punishment to something short of capital force, would do more to discredit the Fenian organization of Canada, than would the hanging of ten times that number. It would be impossible for such also to destroy the sympathy for the American people which was produced by the Canadian raids upon our border during the war. It would be the triumph of enemy without impairing the ends of justice. These men went as soldiers, not as pirates, and though the law makes no distinction under the circumstances, the world will not so regard it. Can Canada afford to incur the friendly advice of the world? Can she afford by a rigid execution of her law to the hatred of a race outnumbering her own population, and thousands of whom are under her own soil? Is it not wiser for Canada, her self being vindicated by the trial and conviction of these men, to place herself, in the position of winning the gratitude at least of the Irish and the applause of the American people?

SABBATH SCHOLARS.

We have received the following letter, which appears to be genuine, though not signed by the writer:

Gayuga, October 27, 1866.

Mr. Editor:

What will you do with me? I was arrested last Tuesday night as a prostitute, and on Wednesday morning fined $5, and told that I must leave the city and not return to it for one week *unless I reformed.*

What shall I do? How shall I reform? Two years ago I married man of this city, in whose family I was a servant, during the absence of his wife, who was visiting friends in the East. She spoke from the consciousness I was a ruined girl. By the time she returned I was a mother, and, to her, to be the mistress, until at least I became a mother, was impossible. I was turned into the street without a cent, at nine o'clock in the morning on the 5th of January, 1865, with my child in my arms. I applied at a place, but I did not succeed. Towards night I was very hungry and chilled and then the man arrested me, Wells street, and paid my board for a week. I applied to several places, and have been since. I am usually considered a good worker, and can do well all kinds of plain sewing, and have been employed by a dressmaker, but I do not know how to cut and fit. I am a servant girl by trade, but I am not willing to live in a family where there is a man, as a servant girl.

I know a hundred miserable creatures like myself who would gladly catch at any chance to work and support themselves, if they could find such a chance. But driving as out of the city will not help us. Where shall we go?

A Poor, Friendless Prostitute, who will no longer be known as Ida Brown or Hogansett.

The question propounded to us in these sorrowful and moving terms, is not easy to answer. The writer could undoubtedly find employment somewhere for herself in the Erring Women's Refuge or in the Catholic Magdalen Asylum. In the latter she might find a permanent home on condition of being absolutely secluded from the world and performing the tasks by no means ordinary. In the former she might, (by no means ordinary,) find a better home. To those who are sufficiently horror stricken with a life of shame to prefer a life in prison, the Magdalen Asylum affords a means of reformation. This institution is nearly or quite self sustaining. The inmates are taught to handle work of all kinds, and are kept constantly employed. The restraint placed upon them is only that which experience has shown to be necessary both in a moral and economical point of view. Yet such an institution is not sufficiently inviting to draw many of those, who would be glad to reform, across its threshold. The world was made for men and women to live in. The possess almost irresistible attractions. Few persons will voluntarily relinquish it to enter a poor house, a penitentiary, or a Magdalen Asylum. As average human being must have something to look forward to—something to excite ambition or to engage the affections. Pandora' box contained all the ills that flesh is heir to, but it contained also Hope, which restrained them all. Nevertheless, the Asylum is a large one, deserving of all commendation. Its doors are always open to the penitent, and we are not aware that its accommodations have been exhausted. It is certainly vastly to be preferred to anything which a life of shame has to offer.

Those who come out of an Asylum, as any one may do who chooses to relinquish it entirely, can only take with them a certificate that they have been in it. The same cannot which render it almost impossible for a Magdalen to obtain honest employment before entering an asylum, operate against her when she emerges, though perhaps not quite so powerfully. There may be exceptions to this now where there was one before, and this is altogether too narrow a foundation to build upon. The remedy must be broader than any private or public charity. We cannot follow in the example of the cities of continental Europe, by bringing the tone of society down so near to the level of Magdalenism that it shall be a very small objection to a woman that she is a Magdalen. Such a system, though long cruel to individuals than our system, is more pernicious in the aggregate.

What then is the remedy? We answer, unhesitatingly, that the remedy is to enlarge the number of avocations by which women may earn an honest living. This cannot be done in a day, but it may be done in less time than many would dare predict, if society will resolutely cease as the prejudices of custom, and see how little ground it has for such prejudices into their composition. A few years ago it would have been thought absurd for a woman to aspire to be a compositor in a printing machine, or a telegraph instrument, or conduct a post office, or follow the medical profession, or keep the books of a mercantile house or a manufactory. (Teachers were the only female occupations.) Hardly anything is more common now. Every new employment opened to women receives a new impetus from a life of shame and a death by suicide. This country has room enough for every man and every woman, and when women get their share of the work which they need to supplement the time consumed in household work, for which they have physical strength, and receive the same compensation that men receive for similar work, the despairing cry of "What shall I reform?" will seldom or never be raised.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY.

The perfumed rebel newspaper of this city is jealous of the Hon. John Morrissey, and is trying to disparage the high position which he has fought his way to as one of the great leaders of the New York "Democracy." It denies absolutely that he has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth District, and says the respectable men of the party are opposed to him. On the other hand, the despatches positively announce his nomination, and the Democracy of the district will be censured for the list of candidates it has presented for approval of their talent on other stages or by obtaining the *prix de Rome*. The Fenian Tempest opens with *L'Africaine*. *La Sonnambula* turns out a new opera by Stolgitz. Patti has been engaged for the season at the Italiens, in Paris, for $40,000. A musical novel is announced in London, entitled "A Prodigy; a Tale of Music," by Mr. H. F. Chorley.

DRAMATIC.

Dramatic criticisms are sometimes turned to serious account in Paris. M. Larcey, dramatic critic of *L' Opinion National*, attacked a piece which had been written by M. de Girardin, the well-known editor of *La Liberte*. Three of M. de. Girardin's subordinates took the matter in hand, and finally succeeded in picking a quarrel with M. Sarcey, whom one of them finally challenged. The challenge was accepted, but as M. Sarcey insisted that his opponent fought only in the name of M. de Girardin, who alone was insulted, the duel did not come off. In Paris, as in this country, the true opinion of critics not only to chronicle the events of the dramatic world, but to attempt to direct public opinion in regard to them. It is yet a question, both of right and expediency, whether this should be done, especially in the loose way in which it is done.

The new piece, *Les Faveiens a Londres*, of which we have made mention, has been very unsuccessful in Paris. As this was the other of those plays which depended for its success upon buxom girls, short petticoats and flesh-colored tights, it is argued that the Parisian public is becoming tired of this flimsy and transparent stuff, and it is to be feared, from the continued success of the "Black Crook," in New York, of the same calibre, that the mania has been caught up by our countrymen.

The dramatic season in New York has been one of the most brilliant and varied which never have taken place there. The past week closed Booth's engagement, and now she will begin to see America, for it is a common error with people from abroad to look upon New York city as the whole country, so that they have no idea of the whole country until they have left New York. The acting of Dogberry Dawison is spoken of in the highest terms of critical admiration, as likely to create a revolution in the school of acting. It sincerely hope that he too will be induced to remain in this country. Shakespeare's plays are his favorites, and acting in them could be understood, criticised and appreciated in German, even by those who do not understand the language. There is room for improvement in our school of acting, and particularly in Shakspearean acting, and from what we learn from reliable sources, Mr. Dawison's acting will supply many valuable suggestions.

TROUBLES OF THE OPERA AND BALLET.

An Impressario and Maitre de Danse in Court.

Carl Anschutz Sued by Professor Demstadt—The Penalty for Smoking in a Singer's Room—Interesting Glimpses Behind the Scenes.

[From the N. Y. Herald, October 23.]

Frederick Demstadt vs. Carl Anschutz.—This case develops an interesting chapter in the troubles of the Opera and Ballet. The scene of the occurrences was in the late Academy of Music and some theatres in Baltimore and Philadelphia. The plaintiff, Frederick Demstadt, a native *de danse*, is the plaintiff, and Carl Anschutz, the musical director of the Academy of Music, is the defendant. The cause in the case a contract was entered into in July, 1866, between the parties—Anschutz as employer and Demstadt as employe. The latter agreed to accept the position of ballet master and instructor, for the period of six months, in the opera company of the former, at a weekly salary of $60, while in this city, and $70 while in twenty-five per cent additional while elsewhere. For this he was to teach the mysteries of the ballet to the members of the softer sex having robust limbs and sound breathing apparatus and to manage the ballet performances. The contract was duly signed, attested by the public, and witnessed by the